North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851. NO. 32.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HO! FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR!

A sure process of acquiring the one *thing needful* for the combined purpose of visiting the "World's Fair," at London, and providing oneself with a sufficiency for the pleasures and comforts of this life, is now offered to the public by those World renowned prize sellers.

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Read the list of Brilliant Prizes sold the last month, then to hesitate to launch upon the sea of Fortune, would be to court frowns of adversity, rather than the smilles of the "Goddess Fortune."

PRIZES! PRIZES! PRIZES!

Nos. 5 35 67 the splendid prize of $55,366, in a package of Half Tickets, sent to Tennessee.
Nos. 30 45 56 $25,000, sent to South Carolina.
Nos. 22 48 76 $12,000, sent to Ohio.
Nos. 17 19 39 Half $15,000, sent to North Carolina.
Nos. 5 34 54 Half, $10,000, sent to North Carolina.
Nos. 41 44 63 Quarter, $18,000, sent to Pennsylvania.
Nos. 1 16 70 Quarter $8,000, sent to Virginia.
Nos. 42 56 76 Quarter $26,000, was sold to an old correspondent living in Virginia.

The above are only some of the larger Prizes sold. Thousands of dollars besides have been paid for prizes, ranging from $2,000 to $100, by

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Delay not! But embrace the present opportunity of securing to yourself a Fortune by investing in some one or more of the

Brilliant Schemes for February, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Feb.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$12	$40 00
3	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25000
4	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
6	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
7	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
8	50,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	16	50 00
10	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
11	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
12	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
13	5,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	1	4 00
14	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
15	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	35 00
17	8,577	75 Nos	15 drawn	2½	8 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
20	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
21	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
22	65,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00
24	10,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	2½	9 00
15	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
26	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
27	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 29, 1851. 848—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune.
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

A NEW BOOK STORE.

POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

New Books.

FRENCH on the Miracles—$1 75; Mother's Recompense, being a Sequel to Home Influence, by Grace Aguilar—50.

ALSO,

A full supply of the Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland—$2 50. This day received by

POMROY & O'NEAL.

January 18, 1851. 23—

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.
For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,
Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrament at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

HENRY GERHARDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

Yet Alive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the House and Lot where he now lives, containing about seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an excellent well of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscriber at Mr. O. L. Burche's Shoe Store.

J. TERRY.

January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfullty inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair orms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

FEMALE CLASICAL INSTITUTE.
(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)
RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the ollowing places, viz:

At Washington, under the direction of John Myers, B. F. Havens, James E. Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenville, under the direction of Gould Hoyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr., and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Dednam Wm. H. Hood, and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BEN. F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.

Washington, N. C., Jan. 4, 1851. 19—

State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } 836—
July 22, 1850. }

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE residence of the late Louis D. Henry, at present occupied by the undersigned, is offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out-houses complete. It has some fifteen acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation.

This residence is in an excellent neighborhood, and in every respect pleasant and agreeable.

The residence recently occupied by D. K. McRae, on Fayetteville Street, also near the Governor's Mansion, is likewise offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house has been conveniently constructed, is new, and all the out-houses are complete. An office, with two rooms, is upon the lot.

M. M. HENRY.

Raleigh, January 12, 1851. 21—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			$18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851. 24—

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

A MEETING of all those interested in the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, pursuant to the provisions of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, for that purpose, will be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.

A punctual attendance is requested by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Raleigh, Feb. 12, 1851. 29—
Petersburg South Side Democrat, and the Intelligencer will please copy. Also, the Norfolk papers.

ACADEMY—RALEIGH.

THE School of the subscriber is now open for an additional number of students. The terms per session are as follows:

Board,	$45
Tuition, English,	10
Classics,	15

JOHN B. BOBBITT.

February 12, 1851. 29—3t.

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm R. Johnson & Co.,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in February a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIlwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALFRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 20—

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Raleigh are hereby invited to enroll their names as members of a Fire Company, according to the provision of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the better protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by Fire." Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same, will furnish the City Constable with their names on or before Saturday, the 22d of February, 1851, on which day, if the prescribed number, (forty) have not previously volunteered, a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency.

Members of the Fire Company are exempt by act of Assembly from Military duty during their term of service, except in case of hostile invasion.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—3d.

To all may concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B.—JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent.

BURR PECK.

February 8, 1851. 29—

Swords Pocket Almanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at

TURNER'S
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

John M. Sheppard, Jr

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Perfumed Matches,

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they are free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10—

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19. 16—

Catch the Runaway.

THE Subscriber will be thankful to any person who will catch his negro boy, *Lawson*. Said boy is lurking somewhere in Swift Creek District,

REMARKS OF MR. VENABLE,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives on the 7th instant, on the bill to establish a Board of Accounts.

MR. VENABLE said: Mr. Chairman, it is with reluctance that I ask the indulgence of the committee whilst I submit a few remarks in explanation of the measure now under consideration. The bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee, to which I belong, by the chairman, on whom I relied for the duty which I am now unexpectedly called on to discharge. He is prevented by indisposition; and I am unwilling that a measure of so much importance should be passed upon without even an attempt to disclose to the House the reasons which controlled the determination of the committee who examined its details and reported it with the sanction of their favor. I am bound, however, to admit that all of its provisions do not meet my approbation, but I have the strongest hope that objections will be removed by such modifications as will make it at least worthy of an experiment. One thing is most manifest—the present mode of disposing of private claims is unworthy of further trial. We must be convinced by experience, that both in regard to expense, delay, and incompetence from want of time and information, to add nothing further, this House is about as inefficient a court as ever had a cause or trial before it. This is so from the necessity of its organization; which I shall, with your indulgence, endeavor to demonstrate in the remarks which I shall offer upon this occasion. I listened, as I always do, with pleasure and instruction to the remarks of my friend from Tennessee, [Mr. Thomas,] who has just addressed the committee: and whilst I differ with him in his conclusion, I have the gratification to know that the facts, as well as the arguments, which he has arrayed against the bill, disclose all that can well be said against it; and that if he has failed to demonstrate that the present mode ought to be continued, there is but little to fear in the final result of our deliberations.

The great mistake, it seems to me, consists in this; Most of the clams against the Government are presumed to be *prima facie* groundless or fraudulent, and gentlemen seem to act upon the conclusion, that to object to or defeat a private claim, is to deliver the country from a fraudulent imposition. With much deference, I submit that such a conclusion does great injustice to the committees who report in favor of such claims. It presumes either negligence, incapacity, or something worse, in those who, professing to examine, have recommended the payment of a claim after elaborately reporting upon the facts as well as the law. We know, sir, that the reports of the committees afford the only evidence upon which we act in all such cases, and a majority of this House can have no opportunity to learn anything more of the claims on which they are called to vote. Indeed it is a truth, however reprehensible, that many of us never read over the reports, and some who vote do not even hear them read. According to the present system, it is only necessary for a member to say "I object," and the claim, with all the anxieties and disappointed hopes of the parties desiring a trial, goes over and is buried in the mass of business, and for that session of Congress at least, has no resurrection.

MR. THOMPSON, of Mississippi. Will my friend from North Carolina permit me to ask him a question?

MR. VENABLE. I give way with pleasure to the gentleman from Mississippi.

MR. THOMPSON. I would ask the gentleman from North Carolina whether the committees of this House do not always pass upon the report of the member to whom the claim is referred, and after hearing the facts do not often differ from and refuse to come to his conclusion? Whether the committees are not as likely to sift the case as a board of commissioners, who, like judges in the courts, usually concur with the judge to whom the labor of making up the opinion is assigned? I seriously apprehend that, should this board be constituted, the inroads into the Treasury will be great and ruinous.

MR. VENABLE. I am glad that the inquiry has been made. It is true the committees hear the report, and that they often come to a conclusion different from that which had been reached by the member reporting. But the facts as reported are unquestioned, the papers are not often examined, and all of us know how differently the evidence impresses different minds—how often the facts are assumed to be established by one who examines the testimony, whilst another would come to an opposite conclusion. It is at last and at best but an *ex parte* case—the record necessarily examined in haste, and usually sent to the calendar to sleep. His apprehensions as to renewed and dangerous inroads into the Treasury, upon the establishment of this board, are groundless. It will most probably let in small and keep out large claims. When, in the experience of Congress, has a large, a very large old claim failed of success at last? Who has come here complaining of spoliations of ancient date, of wrongs rendered hoary with time, often presented and often rejected, who has not at last broke into the Treasury and become spoilers in their turn? The amount being large enough to enlist numerous and interested claimants, *somehow* or *somehow*, like wine, it grows better by age, until there seems to be a sort of astonishment that cotemporaries, much better informed of the facts, should have hesitated to liquidate the claim.

I suppose, sir, that it will be conceded that persons who have claims upon the Government have a right to petition Congress for their adjustment. That those petitioners are entitled to a hearing, and a decision of some sort upon the merits of their claims; that it is the duty of Congress to provide for such a hearing in the way that combines in the highest degree economy, promptitude, and a just determination;—economy, as well for the claimant as for the Government; such prompt examination as will prelude the possibility of a charge of a denial of justice; and a judgment so sustained by facts, as well as by law and equity, that the minds of the impartial may be satisfied that all has been done that ought to be done. It is only by this course of dealing with claims and claimants that Congress, or any other tribunal, can secure the confidence or respect of the country, or be regarded as the safe depository of power by those who feel its influence.

It propose to show that the present system is liable, in the highest degree, to all the objections urged by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Thomas,] against the bill now before the committee, either with or without the amendment of my colleague, [Mr. Daniel;] that all that he has so strongly set forth concerning fraud, corruption, and perjury, or the absence of all necessity for such a board, or court, to advise Congress of the facts involved in the claims upon which they may pass, applies with greater and more imposing force to the present mode of administering justice by Congress as a court of claims.

First, then, sir, we are told by the gentleman that Congress has no need of such guardians to inform them of facts. They can acquire that knowledge themselves. How, sir, is this done? What are the means employed by Congress to develop the facts of any claim? A petition is filed *ex parte* by the claimant. The evidence is taken *ex parte*, and without notice by the claimant. The case thus made out, with reference to the fact that no adverse records or depositions shall appear, is presented to Congress, referred to a committee, by the chairman assigned to some member, who makes a report of the case. This report is usually adopted by the committee, who, at all events, report the case with a favorable or adverse recommendation, and it goes upon the calendar. None but the committee are usually advised of the claim; and unless of sufficient magnitude to allow of the employment of agents to annoy members around the lobby, and in or out of the House, or to attract support by social and convivial favors, it comes up when the House, stung by a sense of shame, have refused Friday and Saturday, for weeks, to private claimants. It is reached on the calendar—announced by the Chair. A voice calls out "*Read the report!*" It is read. Another voice, "*I object!*" It goes over to its long sleep. Curiosity sometimes induces the inquiry: Why did you object? And the same answer is, I have not examined the claim, and know nothing about it. This is enacted over and over again; and we have seen a whole day pass with the decision of one case involving five hundred dollars. Now, sir, estimate the expense of the tribunal. To say nothing of the operation in the Senate, in which all this process is gone over, there is a daily expense of more than two thousand dollars in this House whenever we are thus employed.

Now, sir, is it assuming a guardianship over Congress for those who are created by our act, and directed by the provisions of our laws, to eviscerate facts, take depositions according to law, upon previous notice, with the benefit of a cross-examination, the aid of a legal argument on both sides, and the consecrated intellect and learning of a board of three persons selected by the President, confirmed by the Senate—chosen for their high character for integrity, learning, and business habits,—I say, is it assuming the guardianship of Congress for such a board of judges or commissioners to enlighten us by their labors, as to the laws and the facts involved in any claim? Would not such a statement, thus digested and prepared, be infinitely more reliable than any report of any committee you can *scare up* here, who, amidst franking documents, answering letters, visiting the Departments, attending the committee room in the morning, and this House all day—who, overcome by fatigue, throw themselves into a chair, and write a hasty report by the light of a candle in their bed-room? I hope, sir, that I have a proper respect for the American Congress—for the committees who are raised amongst the members—but it would be uncandid in me to say that I should respect equally the reports emanating from these sources. If all the committees to whom claims are referred were as diligent in ascertaining facts and sifting their merits as my friend from Tennessee, and would bring the experience of a lawyer as well as the diligence of a Representative to bear upon them, I should have much higher respect for this House as a court of claims. But, unfortunately, many of us have no such qualifications; and I attribute the horor with which he regards a private claim, to the discoveries which he has made in many utterly fraudulent and unfounded—the more difficult of detection, because altogether *ex parte* in statement as well as evidence; the result of criminal practices which have grown up under our present system, because so easily perpertrated. He discovers corruption here, and fears its increase by the adoption of any proposed remedy. The right of objection heads off and delays many claims; but the evil is, that the good and the fraudulent share the same destiny. It is impossible to discriminate, in the time allotted for the examination. It may be prudent to "bear the evils that we have, rather than fly to others which we know not of;" but it is not true that it is wise to submit to a known evil, and reject all remedies, however they may commend themselves to our judgments or our feelings.

The system now in use ought to be changed, because the delays consequent upon its workings amount to a denial of justice. It should be remembered, sir, that it is equally a denial of justice to decide wrongly, or not to decide at all. Every case has two sides, and it is not the less true of those cases in which the Government is one party and the claimant the other. A just and patriotic statesman is as sensitive concerning the redemption of the credit of his Government—the payment of all just demands upon it, and the preservation of its honor and credit, as he would be were the obligation his own. He scorns to screen himself under the divided responsibility of numbers; and feels individually accountable if he has failed to endeavor to do his duty is this particular. Indeed there is something indescribably undignified in the act of a great Government witholding even a trial of the claim of an humble citizen, who asks merely for an investigation, a hearing. But there is something that can scarcely be too strongly denounced in opening the door for a petition and closing it immediately upon the petitioner—receiving the statement, refering it to a committee, reporting in his favor, exciting expectation, and then refusing to hear and determine it. Sir, I have often sympathized with those suffering under that sickness of the heart which comes from hope deferred. I have seen in your galleries on private claim day, the widow clad in mourning, whose young and gallant husband, shrouded in the sea-weed, sleeps in his ocean grave, asking, what has never yet been refused, only a year's pay of that husband for herself and her children, as well as for the widows and orphans of the crew who perished with him in the service of his country. I saw her sad face illuminated by a ray of hope as her claim was reached on the calendar. I marked the intense interest, the mother's solicitude for the education of her sons—gratitude to a Government not insensible to her claims. The case was called, the report read, but the overwhelming words "I object," dashed all her hopes, and filled her with despair. Another year's delay, another shaft lodged in the heart already stricken and wounded, and all because gentlemen have no time to examine all the claims. Look now, sir, at the mutilated soldiers about your door this day. See the claims of soldiers' widows, made so by the fatal field or the stroke of disease contracted in the service, the poor mechanic, farmer, or manufacturer, whose claims upon the Government are obstructed by some technicality which prevents the Departments from allowing them—claims which are sustained by the broadest equity, if the United States could be sued like an individual, but which are excluded from settlement, because no court of equity softens the hard requisition of law. These are the persons who throw themselves on Congress as petitioners, where, in many cases, if the contracts were with individuals, they would be recognized as claimants, who are tantalized with expectations, tortured with delayed hopes, and worn down with despair;—who often either abandon their claims, or transfer the larger portion of the recoveries to agents, always sufficiently importunate and numerous.

But, sir, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Thomas] anticipates the most alarming increase of fraud, forgery, perjury, and corruption, upon the establishment of this tribunal for the adjustment of claims. He refers us to the warning voice of history, speaking through a report of the late Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, in reference to the commission for adjusting the claims, arising out of the war of 1812. He says that the inequities of that commission accumulated with such fearful rapidity, and to such an extent, that they burst upon the country like an avalanche, creating terror and dismay—that Congress repealed the law, and closed the court. I have examined that report, and the grave charges made against *the parties to claims* before the commission. None, however, are made against the officer himself. Sir, if all of our courts were to be subjected to such an ordeal—*an ex parte examination and report in Congress;* if all the frauds and perjuries committed in our best courts could be set in array before the public eye, the gentleman, in his horror at this display of inequity, would close all the tribunals, and absorb the judicial functions of the Goverument in the two Houses of Congress. But is he sure that he would increase the security or amend the matter by such a transfer? Congress, by committee, wrote the history of the commission of claims, arising out of the war of 1812. But who is to write the history of the delinquencies of Congress. I have read a fable, in which a contest between a lion and a man is described. The fable is illustrated by a picture, which represents the man on the top of the cowering and vanquished lion. The moral goes on to say, "lions do not write, or else the lion would be on top and the man at the bottom." Who shall disclose the secrets of our prison house? Of the present Congress I may not speak, otherwise than most respectfully—they are all honorable men; but there may have been an American Congress heretofore, and such may succeed us, who could not be induced to understand how a few hundred dollars justly due to an humble claimant, might carry comfort and joy to a comfortless and joyless home—who would, week after week, refuse the days which the rules devote to private claims, to the poor anxious persons who have for years mourned over the law's delay, but could suspend the rules on a proper occasion for some great scheme, when brokers and bankers, and agents and adventures, from Cape Cod to Cape May, could make out a strong case, backed by powerful and convincing arguments; make large appropriations for great projects, all for the advancement of civilization, the mission of philanthropy, and the good of the human race. I am not concerned for the interest of the soaring eagle or the solitary condor—for all birds of prey are solitary in their habits. They fly high and have an extended horizon; should they vary slightly from their direction in their lofty flight, or droop a wing for a moment, the eye of the observer would scarcely detect the failure, or perhaps mistake it for an accomplishment. The flight of humble birds can easily be watched, and all their imperfections marked and exposed. The crow, who plucks a plant of corn, is a thief; whilst the eagle, who bears away the kid, is a noble, heroic bird. Some poor, miserable, because unprincipled man commits a perjury in swearing to his statement, or a forgery in making up his evidence to cheat the Government out of a paltry pittance, and all the humble, small claimants are denounced, and a trial of their causes denied—the faint moanings of the widow and the orphan, the eloquent pleadings of the wounded and decripid, made so in our service, of the humble mechanic, agriculturist, or manufacturer, are all too low a key to reach the ear amidst the "noise and confusion" produced by great and more important enterprises. It is to take from Congress these smaller matters which they have no time to examine, that I am anxious for the passage of this bill with some modifications.

But, sir, where is the danger of corruption and of crime? Do I understand the gentleman as saying that the court itself—the commissioners, will be in danger of corruption, and that such a board cannot be trusted to examine and report upon the facts, the law, and the equity of a claim against the United States? Has it come to this? Do gentlemen gravely announce that such is the corruption of the whole country—such the venality and depravity of learning, talent, acquirement, the first, highest, and best in all our broad land, that a board of claims, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, cannot be found, whose honesty, integrity, and learning can be received as security for the discharge of their duties in the premises? Has the whole experiment so thoroughly failed? and is this failure announced on the floor of the American Congress? Is the power safer here? Do we profess to be above the average of our constituents in those qualities which make a man honorable and unimpeachable? Or are we so superior to the "rest of mankind," that any committee which can be *scared up* in this House, is superior in all the qualities necessary for a chancellor to any three men that the President may select, with reference to this very object, or whom the Senate may confirm after their merits have been canvassed? If the decay of mortals is such, that this board cannot be found amongst the material presented in our whole population, how will our bench be filled when the present honest and unapproachable incumbents shall die? Sir, this is a grave question, if the gentleman apprehends the corruption in the board itself, and resists the measure on that account.

But, sir, if he is apprehensive that witnesses may swear falsely and parties act corruptly in that court, let me ask him it the inducements are not much greater and the chance of detection much less here than before any other tribunal? In the details of business before this House we all know that detection is impossible. All the papers, depositions, and records are *ex parte*, and nothing willingly placed in the proof which would defeat the claim. We all know that papers are withdrawn by leave of the House; the evidence improved; all that was in the way of recovery destroyed, and claims based upon the most fraudulent pretences are passed, because parties and their agents are skillful and importunate. Now, sir, can any gentleman gravely suppose that such things could occur when able and sound men directed the investigation?—when the attorney of the United States superintended the taking of the testimony, where all the safeguards of the law were preserved, to keep back and check fraud and crime? No, sir; such a supposition would be impossible. I desire to transfer this part of our business to those whose time and whose talents are exclusively devoted to the work—who are responsible to us and to the country for the manner in which it is done. I desire to command high talents, high integrity, high character, and elevated feelings, and I am willing to pay them for this important duty. The most costly and unserviceable articles in which men ever dealt are those whose advertised cheapness constitutes their chief recommendation. A cheap judge, doctor, mechanic, or politician, will turn out to be either a pettifogger, a quack, a botch, or a demagogue—a bad purchase at any price—a material which, like counterfeit money, only increases the poverty of the possessor in proportion to the quantity of his possessions.

Sir, I am content to adopt the bill with some modifications, or the amendment of my colleague, [Mr. Daniel,] authorizing the investigation in the courts and retaining the power over the appropriations here. I wish to remove from Congress a class of claims and claimants which we have no time to analyse, nor opportunity to accord justice. Our protracted sessions are consumed, in a great measure, in preparing business which is never decided—placing cases on the calendar which are never heard—the close of one Congress leaving all the reports and business to be again referred, again reported on, and again objected to, and laid over. These interminable sessions, expensive, tedious, and undesirable, are in a great measure attributable to the jurisdiction of private claims. Let us, sir, place it where, whilst we do not part with the control of the result, we shall at least have a fair and just showing of the cases; where the lights which guide us to our determination are true, and not false. I rejoice, sir, that I have not lost confidence in the integrity of the courts, or those individuals to whom we must look to compose those tribunals. Should the day come when the ermine shall cease to be the emblem of spotless purity—when the integrity of the judges and the authority of the courts shall no longer be venerated or respected, we may retain the forms, but we shall have lost the substance of liberty. It should be remembered that incompetence is often as mischievous as corruption; that weakness and ignorance have often exceeded in mischief over criminal purposes; that whilst a tribunal which is always accessible to adjust the complaints and settle the demands of the people, is a blessing which, like the sun, sheds light on both the high and the low, refreshing and enlivening all within the reach of its rays,—nothing so degrades public morals, or more effectually robs justice of its power, than courts incompetent to their duties, either from defective organganization, or the want of time or ability to meet the public demands. Fraud or force becomes the arbiter in the conflict of interest. The dominion of might and chicanery is complete; the weak fall before the strong, the poor before the rich, until revolution or despotism closes the drama.

In vain shall gentlemen say that a decision against the claimant by the court, or board, will not prevent his coming before Congress again. Sir, the costs and trouble of the investigation—the respectability of the tribunal—above all, the full and fair trial he has had, will render it so improbable that Congress will entertain his petition that the evil will be of small amount. With such cases as may come, Congress will doubtless deal promptly.

I am constrained, sir, to abjure the present mode of adjusting claims—first, because it is the most expensive; secondly, the most tardy; thirdly, the most unsatisfactory; fourthly, because most productive of crime and corruption—crime commited with impunity, and corruption which cannot be reached by punishment. Again, this House is incompetent, because occupied by other duties, which absorb all the time of those who compose it. The consequence of all which is, that it is the worst arrangement for the adjustment of claims that the wit of man could devise,—a promise of a remedy in form, but a denial in substance—the offer of bread to the starving, but with cruel ingenuity placing it in sight, but utterly beyond the reach of the sufferer. Our calendar may well be called the death-house of claims, like the Morgue in Paris, where bodies of suicides are exposed and duly described and registered. Friends may come and take them away, but that is all that is left for their pious performance. We invite on private claim days, the claimants to come to the feast; but the objector, like Sancho's doctor, snatches away the viands which had excited the appetite and promised to assuage it.

Sir, I have never objected to a claim because I had not examined it, or did not understand it. I never thought the poor claimant responsible, either for my want of diligence or perception. I have, in the absence of other evidence, usually been guided by the report of the committee who had the subject in charge. I should be much better satisfid with the case made out after a jury had ascertained the facts, and the court laid down the law. I should deem it a safe guide. Add to this the assurance that our House of Congress would experience such relief in relation to these aforesaid claims—the importunities of agents and parties, the censures of letter-writers, and their approbation not less undesirable, together with all the category of unmentioned and unmentionable appliances which sometimes are observed. All this stream of evils and annoyances would disappear with our claim list, and leave us to the business of legislation and the discharge of our duty to our constituents.

Nothing, Mr. Chairman, has given me more pain in my connection with public life, than the manner in which these private claims are disposed of here. Whilst I acknowledge that claims, large and groundless, have been passed, there are now upon your calendar many having the greatest merit, sustained by frequent favorable reports, the demands of poor, suffering petitioners, some mutilated, and others sinking under the stroke of disease and time, who, by delay and denial of even a hearing, are no nearer the goal than when they started. Sir, I have no indemnity from the infirmities and weaknesses which mislead other men; I do not presume to be better or more just than they; but I trust that I may never, by any act or vote in this House, deny justice, because I deny a trial of their claim to those who, in virtue of the right of petition, guarantied by the Constitution to all, have presented their claims here. I should fear the realization of those judgments which the prophet announced as the punishment of those who "withheld from the hireling his wages, and turned aside the stranger from his right."

If there be a curse that I would dread, or a blessing that I would crave, it is that agonizing malediction which a sense of wrong calls forth, or that blessing which justice and kindness has evoked from the poor and ready to perish. Heaven spare me that cup made bitter by the widow's tears, and those reflections which must arise from a denial of the poor man's right. I am equally averse to a system which pampers fraud and gives a bounty to cupidity and crime—where vice, made rich by plunder, can command decisions and secure success—where impositions upon the numerous courts which now decide upon claims, are so easily perpetrated and with such difficulty detected. I desire that competent persons shall be appointed to the exclusive duty of the analysis of these claims, and shall perform that duty, so that fraud may be rebuked in the corrupt, and prompt relief given to the deserving.

BLITZ IN AN OMNIBUS. A night or two since, Blitz, the renowned magician and ventriloquist took a seat in an omnibus, containing seven or eight passengers. The coach had only proceeded a couple of squares, when the driver heard some one exclaim—

"Hold up—hold up, I say!"

The horses were stopped and John looked around smiling for his passengers but none appeared. With an immodest exclamation, he gathered up his reins and said "get up." Pretty soon some one cried out—

"Stop, driver, stop!"

The driver again stopped, looked down into the coach, and inquired what was wanting. The passengers eyed each other, as much as to say, "I didn't speak."

Again the coach rolled on, only to be stopped at the next corner by the heart-rending squeaking of a poor run-over pig. Instantly each head was thrust out of the windows to behold the death struggles of the grunter, but no grunter was to be seen. In another minute some one exclaimed in a gruff voice—

"Keep off my toes!"

Every one looked, but in vain, for the man with the damaged toes. The passengers were completely bewildered. At the next crossing the coach stopped to take in a lady. Hardly had she taken her seat before she exclaimed:

"Let me be—keep your hands off me!"

The gentleman seated next to her, said very innocently.

"I didn't touch you, madam!"

And the driver, looking down, shouted—

"Look-a-here in there; if you're gentlemen, I'd thank you not not to take improper liberties with the lady passengers—it won't do!"

The lady made an observation as the coach rolled on, but she was not understood. They had scarcely gone a square further, when the passengers were startled by the cries of an infant. Instantly all eyes were fixed on a middle aged gentleman, who had a carpet-bag on his lap. The man blushed, and stammered out a barely intelligible—

"What the deuce is all this about?"

"Let me out?" screamed a lady.

"Murder!" shouted a boy on the steps, while three or four tugged lustily at the strap.

"What is the matter in there?" inquired the driver.

"Matter enough," replied a gentleman, "take my fare out of this quarter."

"Keep your hand out of my pocket," proceeded from some one.

"Did you address me sir?" asked another.

"I didn't speak at all," gravely replied the man with the quarter.

"Because, sir, no one shall with impunity accuse"—

Again the baby was heard to cry.

"Shame!" said one.

"Who would have believed it?" remarked another, while a third (Blitz, of course,) shook the omnibus with a hoarse laugh. Thinking he had fun enough, the ventriloquist paid his fare and jumpedout of the omnibus. Scarcely had he reached the side-walk, however, when the driver heard the words, "hold up!" from four quarters in as many seconds, but not a passenger could he discern. Filled with wonder, he hurried on his way. Blitz is a great fellow.

City Item.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN. More than half the diseases from which children suffer are caused by the injudicious treatment they receive at the hands of those who can have no excuse for their ignorance. The influence of the brain on the digestive organs is direct. During childhood, when the brain is, in common with other organs, in a state of great activity and rapid development, the proper arrangement of diet is of the greatest importance. Cherful activity, cleanliness, dry pure air, adequate clothing and a suitable regimen, are indispensible promoters of health. Horses and cattle are carefully fed with the food that suits them best; and by humane people greater care is bestowed upon them than the majority of parents give to their children. Some may think we are coloring too highly this state of things, that all right-minded parents love their children too much, willingly to injure them. Still we may kill them by misgnided blindness. Look into society as it is at present constituted, and your own knowledge will furnish you with instances of grievous wrong done to children by parents violating the physical laws of their being. We know many such, and we do not hesitate to say it, for such is our conviction, that if their children be not removed when young from the deteriorating example and pernicious training of their parents, they will in all probability become gluttons and drunkards. High-seasoned and unwholesome food is given in such large quantities, and at such irregular times, that unnatural appetites are created, and digestion impaired. Stimulating and poisonous substances are administered to them to invigorate their systems, which have quite the contrary effect, and lay the foundation of all kinds of maladies in future years. Some mothers so stuff their children the whole year round with unwholesome, exciting, and stimulating meats and drinks, that they become complete gourmands, and their whole thoughts are occupied with what they shall eat, what they shall drink, and where withal they shall be clothed. If parents would give their children good, wholesome, nourishing food, their only drink water, and let strict regularity and punctuality be observed in regard to their times of eating, a gradual change for the better would distinctly mark the rising generation, for it is most certain, that parents cannot be too particular about the dietic habits of their children. Their happiness here and hereafter, greatly depends upon the right physiological training or treatment given them in early life. And yet how many mothers make their table a snare to their offspring, by pampering their appetites and loading their stomachs with improper food!

THE EXPERIENCE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE. On board of the ship Gipsy, (John Ellis, master,) who arrived at this port a few days since, a negro woman came passenger, voluntarily returning to slavery and seeking out her master, from whom she had escaped, making her way to lands where even a fugitive slave law could not reach her. The story of her wanderings would be instructive to many an abolitionist who fancies that he is promoting the comforts and consulting the wishes of the blacks in attempting to wrest them from their masters, and throw them upon their own strength and intelligence for a substance.

The woman belongs to Judge Rucks, a wealthy cotton planter of Washington county, Mississippi. She has a father residing at Nashville, who had expressed a desire to buy her, and the Judge permitted her to remain in Nashville. The father having made no progress in the purchase, orders were sent for the woman to return home.

At that time she had contrived to take service with Madame Biscaccianti, the vecalist, and leaving Nashville with that lady—we do not know how—went with her to Liverpool, in England, at which place she was discharged, with a certificate of good conduct.

She found her freedom a heavy burden—more than she was willing to bear; and though her condition was made known to England, and every sort of representation was made to induce her to remain and enjoy liberty and her earnings, she had had enough of the toil of taking care of herself among the whites, and persisted in her determination to go home to her master. She accordingly came over in the Gipsy, and is now contentedly in the custody of her master's agent here, and is going joyfully back to Mississippi. She likes slavery in Mississppi in preference to freedom in England; and there is scarcely a doubt that this would be the decision of nearly every slave who could have the opportunity of comparing the condition of the laborer of the two countries.

N. O. Pic., Jan. 26.

"Alabama" signifies, in the Indian language, "Here we rest!" A story is told of a tribe of Indians who fled from a relentless foe to the trackless forests of the south-west. Weary and travel-worn, they reached a noble river, which flowed through a beautiful country: The chieftain of the band struck his tentpole in the ground and exclaimed, "Alabama, Alabama!" ("Here we rest! Here we rest!")

GOV. QUITMAN'S RESIGNATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI. In November, 1849, I was elected, by your free suffrage, Governor of this State. My term of office commenced with my inauguration on the 10th of January, 1850. By the provisions of the constitution, it will expire on the 10th of January, 1852. In the middle of my term of office, in the active discharge of its duties, I am to-day arrested by the United States Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi, by virtue of process, originating out of charges exhibited against me in the district court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, for an alleged violation of the neutrality law of 1818, by beginning, setting on foot and furnishing the means for a military expedition against the Island of Cuba.

Under these charges the marshal is directed to arrest me and remove my person to the city of New Orleans, there to be tried for these alleged offences.

Unconscious of having in any respect violated the laws of the country—ready at all times to meet any charges that might be exhibited against me, I have only been anxious, in this extraordinary emergency, to follow the path of duty. As a citizen, it was plain and clear I must yield to the law, however oppressive or unjust in my case; but as Chief Magistrate of a sovereign State, I had also in charge her dignity, her honor and her sovereignty, which I could not permit to be violated in my person. Resistance by the organized force of the State, while the federal administration is in the hands of men who appear to seek some occasion to test the strength of that Government, would result in violent contests, much to be dreaded in the present critical condition of the country.

The whole South, patient as she is under encroachment, might lok with some jealousy upon the employment of military force to remove a Southern Governor from the jurisdiction of his State, when it had been withheld from their citizens seeking to reclaim a fugitive slave from Massachusetts.

On the other hand, the arrest and forcible removal from the State of her Chief Executive Magistrate, for an indefinite period of time, would not only be a degradation of her sovereignty, but must occasion incalculable injury and disaster to the interests of the State, by the entire suspension of the Executive functions of her Government. The constitution has not contemplated such an event as the forcible abduction of the Governor. It has not provided for the performance of his duties by another officer, except in the case of a vacancy. Such vacancy cannot happen while there is a Governor, though he be a prisonor to a foreign power. Although he may be absent, and incapable of performing his duties, he is still Governor, and no other person can execute his office.

It follows, therefore, that in such a case, the State would practically suffer some of the evils of anarchy. The pardoning power would be lost. Officers could not be commissioned or qualified; the great seal of State could not be used; vacancies in office could not be filled; fugitives from justice could not be reclaimed or surrendered; the public works, the operations of the penitentiary, and all repairs of public building, must stop for want of legal requisitions to defray the expenses thereof. The sale of State lands and the location of recent grants, must be suspended.

The convention of the people, called at the last session of the Legislature, could not assemble for want of writs of election. In case of the death or resignation of the administrative officer of the State Government, these important offices, including the Treasury, would be left without the superintendance or care of any authorized person. In fine, the whole government of the State would be in confusion and great inconvenience, and perhaps irreparable injury flow from such a state of things. For all these evils there is but one remedy. That remedy is my resignation.

I therefore, fellow-citizens, now resign the high trust confided to my hands, with no feeling of personal regret, except that I could not serve you better; with no feeling of shame, for I am innocent of the causes which have produced the necessity of this step. On the contrary, although personally I fear no investigation and shun no scrutiny, I have spared no efforts consistent with self-respect to avert this result. So soon as I learned that attempts would be made under an act of Congress of the last century, to remove me from this State, I formally offered to the proper authorities of the United States any pledge or security to appear in New Orleans and meet the charges against me, as soon as my term of office should expire; and I remonstrated against the indignity thus about to be offered, not to myself, but to the State, in dragging away from his duties her Chief Magistrate.

My proposition was not accepted, and my remonstrance not heeded.

It is not for me to complain. You are the aggrieved party. My course in this matter meets the approval of some of the most patriotic citizens near me. I sincerely hope, as it was dictated alone by my sense of duty to the State, it may meet the approbation of my fellow-citizens.

In thus parting from my generous constituents, it would be proper to give them an account of my stewardship during the short but interesting period that I have acted as their public servant, but the official connection between us has been so summarily and unexpectedly severed, that I must defer the grateful task to a future day.

I have but to add that during my short but exciting period of service, I have in all things striven to be faithful and true to the rights, the interests, and the honor of the State. For this, I have been abused and calumniated by the enemies of the South. Treachery and faithlessness whould have secured favor and praise from the same source.

Fellow-citizens, I now take my leave of you with gratitude for the generous support you have extended to me, and with the cheering confidence that your honor and your interests may be safely confided to the hands of the faithful and able son of Mississippi, who, as President of the Senate, succeeds to my place.

J. A. QUITMAN.

Executive Chamber, Jackson, Feb. 3, 1851.

GEN. QUITMAN IN COURT. In the United States Circuit Court, at New Orleans, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, while Mr. Benjamin was proceeding with the argument in the case against John Henderson, Gen. John A. Quitman, late Governor of the State of Mississippi, appeared in court, accompanied by Mr. Fielding Davis, the U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi, and the Hon. A. T. McMurran, a distinguished lawyer from Natchez and a former partner of Gen. Quitman.

The U. S. Marshal, Fielding Davis, having returned the writ of arrest to the court, Gen. Quitman arose and stated that, waving the reading of the indictment, he desired to enter the plea of not guilty, and should demand a speedy trial, as he had resigned his office as Governor for the purpose of obeying the summons of the court. He desired to be bailed, and was prepared to enter into a recognizance to appear from day to day until his trial.

The court ordered the clerk, Mr. J. W. Gurley, to take the recognizance of Gen. Quitman in the sum of $1,000. The General then entered into bond with Mr. Henry W. Hill as surety.

The court stated to Gen. Quitman that it should give him as speedy a trial as was in its power.

Mobile Register.

THE RAIL ROAD. Inquiries are frequently made as to "what they're doing about the Railroad," and many persons have desired information through the Patriot. We can only say, generally, "they're doing" about the best they can do. We have but little information to impart, and no means of obtaining any more than other citizens. All know that the various corps of Engineers have been employed—and we doubt not have been industrious—on the surveys of the route. It is also known that the Board of Directors, at their meeting in December, fixed the precise locality of the Road, preparatory to letting out contracts, from Charlotte to Lexington, and from Goldsboro' to Raleigh.

A week or so ago the corps of Engineers on the section through this country, under Principal Assistant Gregg, passed this place on their last survey—fixing the precise location of the Road. It passes through the southern part of the town, a few rods north of the old Institute building. We understand that the general route through this county is a very eligible one.

"The world was not made in a day." All the preliminary operations on the Road, we believe are in fine progress, and all the engineers and officers of the company doing their duty. The whole line will probably be ready by summer, if not earlier, for the letting out of the contracts. *Greensboro' Patriot.*

As a general thing, the less a man reads the more loquacious he is. Put a dozen ignoramuses in a room, and they will wrangle all night about the "constitutionality of a saw mill."

For the North Carolina Standard.

UNION MEETING IN SURRY.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Surry, without distinction of party, assembled at the Court House in the town of Rockford, on Tuesday, the 11th of February, 1851; when on motion of John M. Cloud, Esq., Gen. Solomon Graves was called to the Chair, who in a few brief and pertinent remarks explained the object of the meeting. On motion of Col. H. M. Waugh, Josiah Cowles, Esq. was appointed Secretary. When on motion of Col. Waugh the Chairman appointed a Committee of five consisting of H. M. Waugh, Tyre Glen, Elijah Thompson, A. W. Martin, and W. W. Wolfe, Esqrs., to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the citizens of Surry County upon the subjects of the compromise measures of the late session of Congress.

While the Committee were deliberating, upon a call from the Chair, the Hon. N. Boyden entertained the Meeting in a short speech in his best style, approbatory of the course of Clay, Cass, Webster, Foote, Dickinson, and other patriotic members of Congress, in support of the measures commonly called the "peace measures" and in support of the Union. At the close of his remarks the Committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the recent course of distinguished Democrats and Whigs, members of the thirty-first Congress of the United States, in which they express their belief that a renewal of sectional controversy upon the subject of Slavery would be both dangerous to the Union and destructive of its objects; and seeing no mode by which such a controversy can be avoided except by a strict adherence to the settlement thereof, effected by the compromise acts passed at the last session of Congress, and have declared their intention to maintain said settlement inviolate, and to resist all attempts to repeal or alter the acts aforesaid, unless by the general consent of the friends of the measures, and to remedy such evils if any as time and experience may develope; and, in which to make their resolution effective, they have further declared that they will not support for the office of President or Vice President, or of Senator or Representative in Congress, or as member of a State Legislature, any man, of whatever party, who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the settlement aforesaid, and to the revival of any form of agitation upon the subject of slavery.

Resolved, That when the members of this meeting declare their devotion and attachment to the Constitutional Union of these States, they honestly believe they but express the undivided sentiments of the citizens of Surry and of a large majority of the people of North Carolina, who are equally opposed to fanaticism on the one side, and agitating ultraism on the other; and although sincere in the opinion that a repeal of the fugitive slave law or material alterations in its provisions, would be an act of gross injustice and bad faith, well calculated to alarm the whole of the slave States, destroy their confidence in the honesty and fair purposes of the people of the States concurring in such repeal or alteration, and produce such alienation and distrust as would render the further maintainance of the Union very difficult if not utterly impossible; yet they rely with entire confidence on the influence of distinguished, patriotic Union men, in every section and of all parties, to arrest an event ruinous not to one State alone—not to any particular section—but to American liberty and the cause of freedom throughout the world.

Which being read by the Secretary, upon a call of the meeting, Jno. A. Gilmer, Esq. of Guilford, rose and made a few eloquent and patriotic remarks, commendatory of the objects of the meeting, strongly marked throughout, with undeviating devotion to the Union, and in support of the resolutions. John A. Lillington, Esq., of Davie, being next called on, engaged the attention of the meeting in a few happy and appropriate remarks, in support of the objects of the meeting and resolutions; at the conclusion of which the resolutions were put upon their adoption, by the Chair, and were passed unanimously and by acclamation.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing proceedings and resolutions to the Editors of the North Carolina Standard and Raleigh Register for publication. Other State papers requested to copy.

Resolutions of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, were unanimously passed, and the meeting adjourned.

S. GRAVES, *Ch'm.*

J. COWLES, *Sec'y.*

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

No man has the right to expect a good fortune, unless he goes to work and deserves it.

How strong is a kind word! It will do what the harsh word, or even a blow, cannot do.

Without contentment there is no joy of aught, there is no profit, no pleasure in anything.

We can be truly happy but in proportion as we are the instruments of promoting the happiness of others.

The face of her we love is the fairest of sights, and her voice the sweetest harmony in the world.

We have little faith in sudden conversions, especially when they are forthwith bruited abroad for the pecuniary benefit of the converted.

A man cannot run away from himself. His evil genius will follow him, whithersoever

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851.

STAND BY YOUR COLORS!

We observe, in various portions of the country, that attempts are being made to destroy old party organizations and get up what is called, by way of excellence, a *Union* party. These attempts appear to manifest themselves more decidedly in the free States than in the slaveholding; and there is both propriety and reason in this, for *that* is the quarter in which a sound and just regard for the Union as it ought to be and for State sovereignty, prevails to the least extent, and is most needed. We hail this spirit in the free States, and hope it may grow and spread; but here in North Carolina, where we ask only to be let alone so far as the Slavery question is concerned, and where no hand is lifted against the continuance of the Union, we can perceive no good reason for establishing a mongrel party, or for any organization of the character alluded to. The truth is, these attempted Union organizations are calculated by their very tendency, in *this region*, to reflect upon every citizen who stands forward with a determined spirit in behalf of Southern rights, and to increase that very power in the Federal Government which threatens, in the end, to absorb every valuable attribute of State sovereignty.

What have we in North Carolina done, that we should be called upon to *approve* the late "adjustment," and to vote for no man for President or Vice President, or for any other office, who does not approve it? We *acquiesce* in it—we *submit* to it, and is not that sufficient? It is enough for us to say that *we* will make the fugitive-slave law a test of soundness; and it is for the better portion of the Northern people to *compel* their public men to this standard; but as a Southern man, and as the Editor of a free press, we would go beyond this, and distinctly declare that we would support no man for public station, who did not emphatically condemn any and all attempts to give Congress jurisdiction in any shape or of any character whatsoever over the Slavery question. That is the point, after all, on which this whole question turns. If the people of the free States *will* agitate this subject in their primary assemblies and in their legislative chambers, let them do it, with the certainty that they are thereby daily weakening the bonds that have made us one people; but at the same time, while we bear that as best we may, let us demand, *as a right*, and insist upon it to the last extremity, *that Slavery shall hereafter be an unpronouncable word in the halls of Congress.* We are the assailed and aggrieved section. We have not harmed the people of the free States in either their character, their persons, or their estates; and are we, under these circumstances—with the thunderbolts which these people have launched against us still burning in our midst—to *approve* their action, to laud their love of the Union, and to proscribe our own fellow citizens by getting up these so-called Union associations? There are no disunionists in North Carolina, and there is, therefore, no necessity for organizing a Union party to put down disunion; on the contrary, in our humble judgment that man who stands up most unflinchingly for the reserved rights of the States, is the best Union man, while he who is eternally crying Union! Union! is most to be dreaded as the advocate of consolidation, and of a course of policy which would inevitably tend to the destruction of every vital principle of Union and of Constitutional liberty. That is our opinion. We state it generally, without any wish or intention to reflect upon any one or any party.

If the Democratic party of the United States had remained in power, these Slavery troubles would have been avoided, or promptly met and settled. There can be no doubt that the Administration of Gen. Taylor contributed more than all things else to inflame these troubles, and to put the South to the wall in the late exciting controversy. Always sectional, the Whig party, in the contest which resulted in his elevation to power, pretended to be national; and in order to succeed in their struggle for the spoils, they managed so as to array, under the same banner, the bitter anti-Slavery man of New England, who contended that Gen. Taylor thought with him on this question, and the ardent Southron, who pointed with triumphant satisfaction to his three hundred negroes as evidence of his devotion to Southern rights. The result of all this is well known to the country. We do not propose to dwell upon it. If Gen. Cass had been elected, we have Mr. Webster's authority for saying that the Missouri line would have been established; and that, with other measures equally fair, would have given satisfaction to the most "ultra" Southern State.

But under any and every view of the question, *as it now presents itself*, it becomes the Democrats—the old States right's Jeffersonian party, to "stand by their colors." There is no safety either in the ranks of the Federalists, or under a new flag. Let us stand where we are, and *watch*; and let us act, in the future, as a just regard for our vital interests may require us to act. No one can tell what another year will bring forth. If the crisis be difficult, let our prudence rise with the occasion; and amid all difficulties—whether they present themselves in the shape of *Union* organizations, *disunion* organizations, or entangling alliances with the Federalists—let us remember that our principles are secondary in importance *only* to our vital interests and honor as citizens of a slaveholding State; and that, after all, *the Constitution* is the surest and safest guide in times of national excitement and of peril to the Union of the States.

AN OUTRAGE IN COURT.

On Thursday evening last, whilst Wake County Court was in session, an outrage occurred in the Court-House which has excited the deepest indignation of our citizens. The Constable of the Court and City, Mr. James H. Murray, was sitting within the bar, when John Williamson came up behind him and struck him with all his force, with a rock which he held in his hand, stunning and telling him to the floor. Williamson was immediately seized by the Clerk, Mr. Marriott, and held until the Court ordered him to prison.

This outrage is the more atrocious from the fact, that Williamson had just been compelled by the Court to give bond to keep the peace towards Mr. Murray, who had only dealt with him previously as an officer in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Murray was conveyed to his residence in a carriage, and was immediately attended by Doctors Hill and F. J. Haywood. We are glad to learn that his skull is not fractured, though his head is cut through to the bone.

Such an outrage, perpetrated on a worthy officer of the law, and under the very eye of the Court, calls for the heaviest punishment which that Court can inflict. Williamson is noted for his profligate and desperate disposition, and is the very character of whom an example ought to be made at this time, for the good of the community.

Mr. Murray was doing well on yesterday, and we are gratified to learn that his life is considered in no very serious danger.

OUTRAGE IN BOSTON.

A Fugitive Slave rescued by a mob of blacks! The Law trampled under foot!

We give in another column the debate in the Senate on Tuesday last in relation to the Boston Outrage, and also the Proclamation of President Fillmore on the subject, which was issued on the 18th instant.

It appears that some days since, Mr. John Cuphart, of Norfolk, Virginia, went to Boston in pursuit of one Shadrack Winkley, a fugitive slave, the property of John De Bree. The slave was arrested by Mr. Riley, the United States' Deputy Marshal, and carried before the United States Commissioner for examination. A number of lawyers volunteered to appear for Shadrack, and the examination was commenced. We give the following account of the rescue from the Boston Post:

"During the first part of the hearing the court-room was very much crowded, but Mr. Riley, who had the management of the business, succeeded in clearing the room before it was finished; and when the arrangements for the postponement were concluded, there were only present a few officers, the counsel, parties, and some reporters, and the doors were closed against all comers, except such as the officers were directed to admit. From half-past twelve till a few minutes before two, there was no difficulty in the court-room, except some altercation between Mr. Riley and Elizur Wright, of the Commonwealth. There being some conversation about raising a subscription to procure the freedom of Shadrack, alias "Frederick," Mr. Wright said he would, if he had the money, sooner give it for pistols; and, speaking to Shadrack, said to him—"Why didn't you defend yourself when they came to arrest you? Where were your hands? Why didn't you use any instrument you cold lay your hands on? If I had been there, and had had pistols, you should have had them to shoot them down with; or I would have used them myself." He also rebuked Mr. Riley for taking any part in the proceedings, and Mr. Riley ordered him out of the court room, but he did not go.

In the course of the forenoon, the sheriff of this State being prohibited from using the jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, under the act of 1843, Mr. Riley sent a messenger to Commodore Downes to know if he would detain Shadrack in the navy-yard; and the Commodore replied that he was not authorized to use the yard for such a purpose. Having no other place within his control, Mr. Riley decided to retain Shadrack in the court-room, agreeing to allow his counsel access to him. This was the state of affairs inside about ten minutes before two o'clock. From the court-room door on the outside, down the stairs, and winding round to the northwest door of the court-house, and standing in the street, was a dense crowd of colored people, and it was somewhat difficult to work a passage through them. About ten minutes to two, the court-room door was opened to let out Charles G. Davis, one of the counsel, and Mr. Wright, and, before it could be closed, some of the colored people outside made fast to it and held it open, while the others rushed into the court-room, throwing down the officers, who were attempting to pull the door to, and made for Shadrack.

Mr. Riley, who was jammed into the corner near the door, called upon his assistants to resist the rescuers; but their numbers were too great, and they dragged Shradrack out in a few seconds. One of the assistants managed to get hold of the marshal's sword, but a portion of the rescuers hugged him round the body, thus fastening his arms, and the sword was dropped in the struggle. A colored man carried the sword into the street, where he gave it up to a young man named Hosea, who was not aware that it had been taken from the court. The rescuers ran with Shadrack to Rutolph street, and from thence it is supposed that he was conveyed in a cab over Cambridge bridge. The whole affair did not occupy over five minutes."

The Boston Times thus speaks of this atrocious outrage, perpetrated in a Court of Justice and in defiance of the laws and the majesty of the people of the United States:

"HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE IN A COURT OF JUSTICE. The city of Boston was on Saturday disgraced by one of the most lawless and atrocious acts that has ever blackened the character of any community pretending to be in the enjoyment of an enlightened state of civilization. A band of two hundred negroes violently entered a court of justice, and by force carried from the custody of the officers a person arrested agreeably to an established law of the nation. The act is a burning disgrace, not only to the city, but to the commonwealth, and indeed to the whole Union; for it was a court of the United States which was thus treasonably invaded, and its statutes and power put openly and insultingly at defiance. It was a disgrace to the city that the mayor took no interest in a riot which occurred in a building belonging to the city, and refused his aid in suppressing proceedings which, had the officers performed a simple and unquestionable duty, would have resulted in a sanguinary conflict; for the rioters were supplied with arms, and were determined to use them against all who obstructed them in their law-defying course. It was a disgrace to the commonwealth, that no provision had been made for the detention of prisoners arrested under a law for which a majority of its representatives in the United States Congress had recorded their votes. And it was a disgrace to the Union itself, in that the naval officer commanding at this station declined to furnish the necessary aid to enforce a national law. Looking at it in every aspect, we can regard it as nothing but a complete triumph over law and order, by a band of black ruffians, countenanced and encouraged by a batch of white traitors; legal, religious, philanthropical, and fanatical; for whom hanging would be too lenient punishment. It is a blow at the supremacy of justice, at the dignity, power, and glory of the Union, and exhibits to other countries the ease with which a law of the "Model Republic" can be set at naught by any gang of determined scoundrels who object to its enforcement. It has indicated the predominancy of negrodom in the Athens of America, and we may next expect the edicts of these black masters as if our city had been suddenly transferred to the dominions of his sooty Highness Emperor Soulouque of Hayti."

Mr. Riley, the Deputy Marshal, states officially "that from the time of the first notice to the Mayor of Boston and City Marshal, immediately after the arrest, to the taking of this deposition, neither the Mayor nor the City Marshal has appeared, nor has a single officer under their direction appeared, or aided in attempting to disperse the mob, or in keeping the peace"; and Mr. Riley gives it as his opinion that it "was the predetermined purpose of both *not* to do their duty in keeping the peace in and about their own Court House." The Washington Union, commenting on this state of things, says;

"The rioters must be arrested; the militia should be called for from the executive of Massachusetts, to assist in executing the law and arresting the offenders. Troops of the United States should, if necessary, be sent to Boston to assist in the execution of the law. If the slave or his abettors should be arrested, who will insure their safe-keeping, (with the jails of Massachusetts shut against the United States,) except by the aid of military force? We respectfully suggest that the present marshal and his deputies should be superseded by more energetic officers. Every exertion must be made to cause the laws to be respected. General Washington exerted all his energies to suppress the whiskey insurrection; but the present crisis is more important, more intimately connected with the peace of the whole country and the stability of the Union, than a whiskey insurrection. Now is the time to act with spirit; now is the time to assure the whole nation that the laws must be respected, and that "*the Union must be preserved.*"

Boston—*all* Boston, with the exception of eight or ten officers of the law—stand quietly by and see the law outraged, defied, and the Constitution of the country trampled down by a band of infuriated blacks! We looked for this, or something like it. These wretches have grown bolder day by day, and every failure to arrest a fugitive in that City, has but strengthened their infamous and law-defying purposes. It remains to be seen whether the criminals will be punished as they deserve, and whether indeed the State of Massachusetts be subject to the Federal Constitution and the Federal law.

We shall keep our readers duly advised of events connected with this unprecedented outrage.

THE BOSTON OUTRAGE.

We present below the debate which took place in the Senate on Tuesday last, on the presentation by Mr. Clay of the following Resolution in relation to the recent outrage in Boston. We copy from the Washington Republic:

"The Senate took up the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Clay:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, any information he may possess in regard to an alleged recent case of a forcible resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States in the city of Boston, and to communicate to the Senate, under the above condition, what means he has adopted to meet the occurrence; and whether, in his opinion, any additional legislation is necessary to meet the exigency of the case, and to more vigorously execute existing laws.

Mr. Clay explained the object of the resolution to be to obtain from the President any information he may possess in regard to the recent outrage; to obtain from him information as to what measures he has adopted to meet the occurrence, and also whether in his opinion any additional legislation be necessary to a more vigorous execution of the laws of the land. Until that information was received, he considered it premature to enter into any extended discussion of the subject. But he could not forbear saying that he had been shocked and astounded upon reading the accounts as given in the newspapers of such an occurrence taking place in the third city of the Union. It was not alone that the laws had been resisted, the officers beaten down, and driven out of the court-room, the person whom they had in custody taken from them; but this was done in open daylight by a mob, and in the face of a population of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. By whom was this done? Not by people of our own race or color. By negroes, by Africans, and the descendants of Africans. The question was whether our laws and Government were to be the laws and Government of white men or of black men. At first he could not believe the accounts of this affair, as given in the papers; but he had heard it confirmed by high authority; by a person who had received letters from Boston. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Foote) had stated yesterday that in an interview with the two highest officers of the Government assurances were given that the law would be maintained; since then he (Mr. C.) had had an interview with these persons, and had received a similar assurance.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, said he had read the accounts of the occurrence in Boston; which occurrence the Senator had condemned. Before arraigning any one, before condemning or commending any one, concerning this proceeding, he desired to have the information and facts before him, and when he had these before him he would not hesitate to express his condemnation or commendation, as the facts of the case would show who was entitled to either. It was well known that the law, whose operations had been resisted, was an unpopular one in that section of the country, and that its provisions had been most fully discussed and commented upon. But the people of Boston were a law-abiding people. They were willing and content to leave this law to the action of the courts to have its constitutionality decided upon. They were not disposed to resist the law by violence. While the law was upon the statute book it should be maintained and obeyed; but there should also be allowed freedom of speech, freedom of debate upon the subject.

Mr. Clay. Freedom of debate upon what subject? Upon an open, impudent violation of the laws of the country?

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, said he meant that freedom of discussion should be allowed upon the general merits of the law.

Mr. Clay asked who opposed any discussion of the merits of the law?

Mr. Davis said that he had no allusion to the Senator. Without the Senate there had been obstacles thrown in the way of a free discusion of the merits of the law.

Mr. Clay said that Congress less than five months ago had passed a law to carry into effect a provision of the Constitution. It was passed after full debate by considerable majority. And to those who now required its repeal they said, we will not repeal the act we have so lately passed, particularly in the face of an open attempt to resist it. He hoped he had not offended the Senator from Massachusetts, by expressing the indignation he felt upon hearing of the conduct of those who entered the temple of justice, and seizing the sword of justice itself, waving it in triumph over the heads of the officers and ministers of justice. He would on this and every other occasion speak, offend whom it may, of any gross outrage and resistance of the law, whether by white men or black men.

Mr. Davis said he felt as indignant as any one at the occurrence. The people of Boston were a law-abiding people. But they were also a free people; and since the days of the Revolution they had maintained the right of free discussion and inquiry into every subject affecting them. Their remedy against the offensive law was by argument, by reason, and by an appeal to the ballot-box.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, expressed the opinion that the people of the northern States would never allow the Fugitive Slave law to be enforced. It was a question entirely with the people, and not with the States. The President of the United States had the power to resist invasion, and to suppress insurrection, and for this purpose to use the army and navy of the United States.

The law was not executed when first attempted, and the marshal was not removed; what was this but an encouragement to violate the law? He was opposed to employing the army and navy of the United States to enforce the laws in the States. When the States refuses to obey those laws, the question was beyond the control of the Government, and became involved in the sovereignty of the State. It was contemplated that he militia of the States were sufficient to put down insurrection in their respective States. Such was the case in putting down the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. The militia of that State alone were sufficient. If Massachusetts refused to obey the laws of the United States and to enforce them, there was but one thing more for her to do, and that was, to declare the Constitution of the United State no longer obligatory. He then alluded to the case of Governor Quitman, who, in obedience to the laws, had resigned his post of Governor of a State and surrendered himself to the authorities, upon a charge of which it was well known he could not be guilty. Governor Quitman had offered to give a pledge that, upon the expiration of his term of service, he would present himself for trial. This pledge was refused. Justice in that case was hungry for its victim. If this mob were an exposition of the principles of Massachusetts, he would rather let her go on than to vote to enforce her obedience by means of the army and navy of the United States.

Mr Foote read from the State papers to show that, in the case of the insurrection in Pennsylvania, Washington had issued his requisition for militia upon the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. The militia called out were not alone from the State where the insurrection took place.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, meant, when he said that there was a sentiment prevalent in Massachusetts against the law that the law was opposed by the people; but he did not mean that therefore the law would not be enforced. He ventured to say that all the speculations, that the army and navy would be necessary to enforce the laws of the United States, were wholly unfounded. He would take the responsibility of asserting that the laws would be executed without calling in any such aid. He was opposed to the law; it was opposed by many as an offensive measure, but beneath all this there existed that public opinion which did not consider mobs as the proper remedy, or the proper means to effect a change of the law. The days of the revolution and of Shay's rebellion were gone by; and the people have learned there is an easier mode of obtaining a redress of grievances; that the ballot-box is the most efficacious mode. They have no desire to place themselves in opposition to the United States authority. While he had opposed the law, still he would be willing to vote for a proper one. The people of the free States consider that it is an imputation on them to deny in these cases a mode of trial which was allowed in every other case. At a proper time he thought he could satisfy the Senate that this was not the proper kind of law.

Mr. Cooper said that the militia called out to suppress the insurrection in Pennsylvania were from New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. Their rendezvous was at Carlisle, and he believed they marched to Uniontown.

The question was then taken, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

AN ACT

To amend an Act, passed in the year 1803, entitled an Act for the government of the City of Raleigh.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no person shall be entitled to vote at any election for Intendant and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, unless he shall have resided within the limits of the said City, for at least six months, and in the Ward in which he offers to vote for at least ten days next preceding the day of election, and paid City taxes within the twelve months preceding the day of election; or being a non-resident, shall own in fee simple, real estate in the City of Raleigh, and shall have possessed said real estate at least six months preceding the day of any election.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever an election shall be held for an Intendant and Commissioners of said City, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the county of Wake, to declare the persons receiving the highest number of votes to be elected, and if there shall be a tie between any two of the candidates so that no election can be made, then he shall certify this fact in his returns, and the Board of Commissioners at their first regular meeting thereafter, shall elect some person by ballot, to fill the vacancy.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Intendant to preside over all meetings of the Board of Commissioners when present; and in all cases where there is a tie upon any question, he shall be entitled to give the casting vote.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioners of said City, shall have power and authority to levy and collect a tax not exceeding twenty-five dollars on every Billiard Table, Nine or Ten-pin Alley, Victualling house or Restaurauter; and upon every permission granted to retail Spirituous Liquors within the limits of said City.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Justices of the county of Wake, to grant any License to retail Spirituous Liquors within the City of Raleigh, without permission of the Board of Commissioners first had, and if any License shall be granted without such permission in writing, attested by the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, first filed with the Clerk of said County Court, such License shall be void and of no effect, and the person obtaining such License, shall be liable to indictment as in other cases of retailing without License, and to a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered by warrant before the Intendant of Police, or any Justice of the Peace in the name of the Commissioners of said City for the use of said City.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioners of said City, shall have power and authority to levy a tax of not exceeding three dollars, upon every hog kept running at large in the streets of said City.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 28th day of January, 1851.]

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was issued yesterday, by President Fillmore, on account of the recent resistance of the fugitive slave law at Boston, and the violent rescue of an alleged fugitive from the custody of the Marshal by an organized mob, in which he calls the assistance of all good citizens, and commands the full and prompt execution of the law against the offenders, and their aiders and abettors. The course of the President will meet with general approbation, for if a mob may be collected and allowed to oppose the authority of the General Government, there is no safety for society. We are indebted to the Washington Republic for a slip containing the Proclamation.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, information has been received that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together, for the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States, did at Boston, Massachusetts, on the fifteenth of this month, make a violent assault on the marshal or deputy marshals of the United States, for the district of Massachusetts, in the court-house, and did overcome the said officers, and did, by force, rescue from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner lawfully holden by the said marshal or deputy marshals of the United States, and other scandalous outrages did commit in violation of law.

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my proclamation, calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage, to be aiding and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this and other such combinations, and assisting the marshal and his deputies in recapturing the above-mentioned prisoner.

And I do, especially, direct that prosecution be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aiders or abettors in or to this flagitious offence. And I do further command that the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws of the United States, cause the foregoing offenders, and all such as aided, abetted or assisted them, or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitive, contrary to law, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the United State, this 18th day of February, 1851.

[L. S.] MILLARD FILLMORE.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Senate, that Mr. Clay's resolution, calling on the President for information as to the outrage at Boston, was adopted, after considerable discussion.

Baltimore Sun.

EMIGRATION TO NEW YORK. The Commissioners of Emigration have made their report to the Legislature for the year ending 31st December, 1850. It shows a decrease of arrivals of 7,902, as compared with 1849, attributable to a stoppage in the current of German emigration. Of the arrivals 19,979 were citizens, and 212,796 aliens, making a total of 232,768. Of these were natives of—

Ireland	117,038	Germany	45,535
England	28,163	Scotland	6,772
France	3,462	Norway	3,150
Switzerland	2,380	Wales	1,529
Holland	1,174	Sweden	1,119
West Indies	554	Italy	476
Spain	257	Belgium	230
Poland	188	Sardinia	165
Nova Scotia	164	South America	104
Denmark	90	Portugal	65
Canada	61	Mexico	41
East Indies	32	Sicily	28
Russia	18	China	11
Greece	4	Turkey	4

The passengers arrived in 1,912 vessels.

New Yorker.

PLANK ROADS. In the January number of Hunt's Merchants, Magazine, there is an interesting article on the subject of plank roads. From it we learn that plank roads were first constructed in Russia. We next find them introduced into Canada by Lord Sydenham—this was some ten or twelve years ago. In 1846 the first plank road was built in the United States, at the village of Cicero in the State of New York. Since that time they have multiplied rapidly in that State, and are the great medium of communication between the producer and consumer—open to all kinds of vehicles—very beneficial to the country at large, and profitable to the stockholders.

We regret to announce the death, in New York, on Saturday morning, of the gallant Maj. Auguste Davezac. He was the companion in arms and bosom friend of Gen. Jackson, and his aid at the battle of New Orleans. He was an eloquent speaker and a brave man.

We regret to state that Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, has been unexpectedly called home by the dangerous illness of his daughter.

Union of Wednesday last.

Melancthon was reproached by some one with changing his views upon a certain subject. He replied; Do you think, sir, that I have been studying assiduously for thirty years without having learned anything?

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Africa at New York on the 15th instant, from Liverpool, we have two weeks later intelligence from Europe. We quote the following items of news:

"The Africa brings the gladsome intelligence of the safety of the steamer Atlantic, so long missing, and of her passengers, for whose safety there has been so much anxiety.

The Atlantic, after having been nine days at sea, and making nineteen hundred miles, experienced a very severe storm and broke her shaft. Her bulwarks, paddle-boxes, machinery, &c., were also much broken and injured. Captain West decided that the only alternative was to put back under sail, which he did, and made the port of Cork, Ireland, with all the passengers safe. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the qualities of the noble steamer. They say she braved the storm with masterly strength. They have past a vote of thanks to Captain West for his great skill and masterly management of the vessel. It will require two months to repair the Atlantic. Her passengers have all arrived safely on board of the Africa.

The Papal excitement in England has subsided.

The continental news is unimportant.

The political affairs of France have been somewhat disturbed.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Feb. 1. *Cotton.* The market was dull, and prices had declined ⅛d per lb. since previous accounts.

Breadstuffs. Flour and wheat were quiet at previous quotations. Indian corn had advanced 1s.

Provisions. Beef remained unchange. Pork had advanced 2s to 3s. Lard had advanced 1s to 2s.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Arrest of the Rioters—Two White Conspirators Arrested—Progress of the Case, &c.

BOSTON, Feb. 18. John Fey, the ring-leader in the Mob on Friday night, growing out of the arrest of Shadrack, the alleged fugitive slave who was rescued by the abolitionists, has been arrested. E. Wright, Editor of the Chronotype, and a young lawyer named Davis, have also been arrested as aiders and abettors. Fey has been released in three thousand dollars bail.

The name of the alleged fugitive who was rescued is Shadrach Wilkins. The case was brought before commissioner Curtis this morning. The deputy Marshal, Mr. Riley, made his returns, with the depositions duly executed, accounting for the non-appearance of the said fugitive. Seth J. Thomas, Attorney for the claimant, propounded a question to the commissioner as to the propriety of the proceedings in establishing by evidence the fact of the identity the said fugitive as lawful.

The commissioner considered that the prisoner was under arrest and had been rescued by a mob and escaped. He was of opinion and so decided, that further proceedings under the warrant should be suspended. Mr. Sewell, counsel for the fugitive, moved that the court order a full and formal discharge of the alleged slave, whose identity, the party claiming him had not proved.

The commissioner here interrupted the counsel and said he had already made a positive decision, and could not entertain any motion from the counsel on the subject.

The examination of Elgine, Wright and Davis, charged with participating in the mob and aiding in the rescue of the fugitive, is progressing.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. By the steamer Mexico, arrived here, we have fifteen days, later news from California. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th January.

The general news possesses no special importance beyond what we have had by previous dates. The country was quiet, and outrages, robberies murders, &c., less frequent.

The Legislature assembled on the 7th January. The Governor's message has been delivered. It is a straight forward, sensible document, and is well spoken of generally.

There has been no election yet of United States Senator. It is the subject of much speculation. The chances are in favor of electing a Democrat, though Colonel Fremont cannot get the office. Mr. Wethered is much talked of among the Whigs.

Buisness generally has been prosperous. Money operations continue with seasonable prosperity.

Healthfulness generally prevails. The cholera has entirely disappeared.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW YORK, February 18, 6 P. M.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS. The Stock market is steady—sales of U. S. 6's, 1867, at 116½; Pennsylvania 5's, 95 offered; sales of Reading 63½; Morris Canal 21; Sterling Exchange 9⅜ a 10 prem.

The flour market is steady—sales of 4,500 bbls. at 4 52 a $4 68 for common to straight State brands; Southern and Genesee 4 87 a $5; corn meal and rye flour unchanged.

Grain quiet—nothing doing in wheat—Genesee remains at $1 16; red 98 a $1 04. Corn steady—sales of 12,000 bushels at 66 cents for yellow and 67 cents for white; oats 44 a 49 cents; rye 81 a 87 cents.

Provisions are firmer—pork has advanced, sales of 500 bbls. at $12 50 for old mess, and $9 50 for prime; bacon firm; lard 8⅜ a 8½ cents in bbls.

The Grocery market is quiet, sales small. Rio Coffee 10⅜ a 11½ cents. Sugars dull. Molasses 20 a 30 cents for New Orleans. Rice 3⅜ a 39-16 cents per lb.

The Cotton market has been more active, but no change in prices—sales to-day of 1,000 bales at yesterday's rates.

Tobacco very quiet.

Wool firm, prices full and tending upwards.

Whiskey 25 a 25½ cents, in bbls.

Business generally is becoming very active. Weather pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.

COTTON MARKET &c. Cotton is declining—sales to-day of 3,500 bales strictly middling at 11½c.

Prime molasses advanced to 27 cents.

Whiskey declined to 25 cents per gallon.

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of this City, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Ford Taylor, Esq., Commoner from Nash, to Mrs. Hicksey Johnson.

In this County, on the evening of the 20th instant, by O. L. Burch, Esq., Mr. John W. Lassiter to Miss Elizabeth Watson.

DIED,

In the city of Glasgow, Scotland, (whither he had gone to complete the study of his profession,) Mr. Alexander Strange, son of the Hon. Robert Strange, of this vicinity.

No more afflictive intelligence could have fallen upon his family and numerous friends.

But a few months since, he left our midst, in high health and with buoyant spirits, to derive the advantages of a finished education in the eminent schools of Scotland, and those to whom he was dear, looked forward with high hopes and fond expectations to his future attainments in usefulness and excellence. But alas! they have been called to experience a bitter and sorrowful disappointment, and to bear the burthen of a sad and severe bereavement.

The subject of this obituary expired on the evening of the 16th of January last, in the 21st year of his age after a short but severe illness; during which he was surrounded by the ablest medical assistance, and tenderly nursed by sincerely sympathizing relatives and friends.

In the depth of their heavy affliction, the bereaved family of the deceased may find just cause of consolation in the remembrance of his bright and shining virtues. Possessed of a vigorous and cultivated intellect, and combining the qualities of a firm and manly mind with an extremely quiet and gentle temperament, and an amiable and generous heart, he was an attractive acquaintance a valuable friend, and in the closer relations of life, an example of filial and fraternal fidelity.

In view of his high moral and Christian integrity of character, and his uncommonly irreproachable and unblameable life, there is every hope that Almighty God, in his mercy, hath "taken him from the evil to come," and called him away "to be at rest."

Fayetteville Carolinian.

☞ The Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of this City will hold a Public Meeting, this evening, (Friday,) in the Baptist Church, when several Addresses will be delivered. The public generally are invited to attend. Punctual attendence of all the members of the Order is requested, at Temperance Hall at half past six o'clock. The Cadets are invited to unite.

GARDEN SEEDS.

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE

February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.

Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurtzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.

Borecole—Purple.

Brussel's Sprouts.

Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.

Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.

Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.

Carrot—Long Orange, Large White Field.

Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Batterses, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.

Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.

Cress—Pepper Grass.

Corn Salad—Large French.

Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.

Encive—White curled.

Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.

Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.

Lettuce—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.

Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.

Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.

Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.

Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton. Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.

Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.

Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.

Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.

Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Cocoanut and Crook Neck.

Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.

Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.

Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

Spring Visitation of Bishop Ives, 1851.

2nd of March (Quinquagesima Sunday,) Calvary Church, Tarborough

4th, Tuesday, A. M. Gethsemane Parish, Falkland, Pitt. At night, St. Paul's Church, Greenville.

5th, Ash Wednesday, A. M. in the same Church.

6th, St. Johns, Pitt County, Pugh's settlement.

1st Sunday in Lent, Christ Church, Newbern.

14th, Friday, Ember day, Trinity Church, Beaufort County.

2nd Sunday in Lent, St. Peter's Church, Washington.

19th, Wednesday, Zion Chapel, Beaufort County.

20th, Thursday, St. Thomas Church, Bath. Should any persons desire confirmation from St. Johns, Durham's Creek, they would oblige the Bishop by meeting him at St. Thomas, Bath.

22, 23d (3rd Sunday in Lent) 24th and 25th (An. B. V. M.) at Grace Church, Plymouth, and St. Luke's Church, Locust Grove, as the Clergymen there may desire.

4th Sunday in Lent, Pettigrew's Chapel and Lake Scuppernong.

4th 5th, and 6th April—5th Sunday in Lent, St. Thomas, Windsor.

All Saints, Williamston, as the Clergyman may desire.

Palm Sunday (6th in Lent) Christ Church, Elizabeth City.

16th, Wednesday, Woodville.

Easter Day, Hertford, Consecration of Church, &c.

Tuesday in Easter week, Gates Court House.

1st Sunday after Easter, St. Paul's Church, Edenton.

2d May, Friday, Trinity Church, Scotland Neck.

2nd Sunday after Easter, Jackson, Northampton Co., consecration of Church, &c.

3rd Sunday after Easter, Christ Church Raleigh, A. M., and St. Mary's Chapel, P. M.

4th Sunday after Easter, St. James Church, Wilmington.

5th Sunday after Easter, St. John's Church, Fayetteville, A. M. Christ Church, Rockfish, P. M.

Wednesday 28th May, Convention.

Catechism, Confirmation and Holy Communion, as usual.

Raleigh, February 20, 1850. 32—2t.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 14th day of March, for the following work on the Lunatic Asylum.

CARPENTER'S WORK.

The flooring, including Plank, nails and laying the same complete. The price per square.

Doors including frames, Sashes, Hanging and all materials except hinges and locks. The price for each.

Window frames, exclusive of Caps and Sills. The price for each.

Sleepers and Joists. The price per Square.

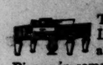
Roof including rafters and every thing except tin. The price per Square.

Stairs including materials, price per square.

MASON'S WORK.

Door Sills and Caps per superficial foot of Rough

PIANOS PIANOS



THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—eow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

At No. 9, Fayetteville St.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine
Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,
Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented.

R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE

A SMALL handsome New York Carriage, original cost $265. Terms as the purchaser may wish.

R. M. SAUNDERS.
Raleigh, January 1st. 17—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

A FIRST rate assortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1861. 23—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

JOHNSTON HOTEL,

BY W. F. S. ALSTON,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
January 25, 1851. 25—5t.

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin, at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1851. 23—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings.* Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instru tion Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,
direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!
Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,

WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, Cunty have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find
Something New and Attractive,
By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries,
&c. &c. &c.
Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union,* and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. His Materials are the best known to the Trade.

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probablyto call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE PEPPER BOX.

Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a catarer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,
Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,

And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

LAW SCHOOL,
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.
Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others, 1	28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	" "	" " 1	21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes, $1	60½
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37½
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm. Lad and others,	37½
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs, 2	76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*
January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.
Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Berrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C.
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

Copper work, Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.
Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

NU HUMBUG!
BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

New Books,

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.
Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

SALE OF TOWN LOT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Wake, I shall, on 22d February, instant, proceed to sell, on the premises, the House and Lot opposite the Bank of the State, now occupied by Mrs. McPheeters.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given to the purchaser.

P. BUSBEE, C. M E.
Feb. 8, 1851. 29—td.

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Tefft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
January 11, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.
Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
November 1850. 6—

State of North Carolina, Nash county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1850,

Zadock Peacock and wife Eliza C., Martha A. Winborne and Isby Jane Winborne, *vs.* Josiah Winborne, Ex'r of David Winborne, dec'd, Mary Winborne, David Winborne, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, John L. Winborne, Rhody Winborne, Adm'trix of Ivey J. Winborne, William Rentfrow and wife Mary, Joel B. High and wife Gatsey, William B. Winborne, Mahala Winborne, Seleta Winborne, Appy Winborne, Luguinna Winborne—Petition for Settlement.

THIS Petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, &c.

Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday in November A. D. 1850.

JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C.
December 25. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½.] 16—w6t.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Winds o
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

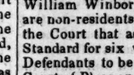
Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*
Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.

The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and ascend count to this office.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

PEPSIN,
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Wines and Brandies.
Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, FOR which th market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Hous s in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understoodtherefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.
Aug. 26, 1850. 835—

By Adam's Express,

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
November 21. 9—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different